



*Styphelia tubiflora.*

*Collected Jan<sup>y</sup> 1795 by J. Sowerby at a Moss Place. Larneth.*

## STYPHELIA tubiflora.

*Crimson Styphelia.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Fl. inferior, of 1 petal,*  
*with seed-vessels.*

GEN. CHAR. *Cal. imbricatus. Cor. tubulosa. Stam.*  
*fauci inferta. Drupa quinquelocularis. Semina bina.*

*Cal. imbricated. Cor. tubular. Stam. inserted into*  
*its orifice. Drupa of 5 cells, with 2 seeds in each.*

SPEC. CHAR. *S. corolla clavata longissima: limbo revo-*  
*luto hirsuto, floribus axillaribus folitariis, foliis obo-*  
*vato-linearibus.*

Corolla club-shaped, very long; limb revolute and  
 hairy. Flowers axillary, solitary. Leaves linear,  
 slightly obovate.

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IT has lately been a complaint among cultivators of  
 plants, that the vegetable productions of New Holland,

however novel and singular, are deficient in beauty. We do not think the censure by any means just in general; and if it were so, the shrub here delineated might atone for a multitude of unattractive ones, by its own transcendent elegance, as well as by its resemblance to the favourite *Erica tubiflora*. We hope it will one day be introduced into our gardens, and remain a perpetual assertor of the botanical honour of its country.

Our figure is taken from a drawing, obligingly communicated by the late Major Ross, and assisted by very magnificent specimens from Mr. White. This species escaped the observation of Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander, though several others of the same genus, which is an extensive one, were brought to Europe by them, as well as by Dr. Forster. The latter confounded the genus with his *Epacris*, as did the younger Linnæus after him; a mistake which Gærtner corrected, and called our *Styphelia* by the name of *Ardisia*; but that denomination having been previously given by Dr. Swartz and Mr. Aiton to another plant, we adopt Dr. Solander's original name, *Styphelia*, derived from *στυφελος* harsh, hard or firm, expressive of the habit of the whole genus, and indeed of the whole natural order.

This shrub forms a thick bush, two or three feet in height, variously branched, firm and rigid in all its parts; the *branches* round, downy when young. *Leaves* scattered, sessile, spreading, of a narrow obovate figure, entire, tipped with a spine, smooth, marked with many

parallel veins beneath. *Stipule* none. *Flowers* about the middle of the branches, axillary, solitary, spreading, on very short, downy *flower-stalks*, furnished with two or three minute, pungent, downy *bractæ*. *Calyx* imbricated, smooth, striated, pungent; the five innermost leaves lanceolate, nearly equal; the three, four or five outer ones much shorter, broader, and gradually less. *Corolla* four times as long as the calyx, crimson, tubular, swelling upwards, externally smooth, internally very hairy, especially just above the base; *limb* in five linear, revolute, hairy segments. *Stamina* alternate with those segments, and inserted at their base, projecting, simple, smooth; *antheræ* versatile, incumbent. *Germen* small, globular, furrowed, smooth, invested at the base with a sort of entire membrane, probably the *nectarium* of Solander; *style* capillary, longer than the stamina; *stigma* small, obscurely notched, smooth. *Fruit* an oval smooth *drupa*, which we have only seen half-ripe, but in that state it plainly exhibited the generic character.

#### EXPLANATION OF TAB. XIV.

1. Flower-stalk, bractæ and calyx. 2. Calyx leaves.
3. A flower opened. 4. A magnified stamen. 5. Germen magnified, with its membrane. 6. Half-ripe fruit of its natural size.



The other species which we have been able with certainty to determine, though we have incomplete specimens, or drawings, of several more, are

2. *S. ericoides*, corollæ limbo patente hirsutissimo, racemis axillaribus brevissimis erectis, foliis lanceolato-ellipticis revolutis.  
Limb of the corolla spreading, very hairy. Clusters axillary, very short, erect. Leaves elliptical, somewhat lanceolate, revolute.
3. *S. strigosa*, corollæ limbo patente imberbi: fauce pilosa, racemis axillaribus terminalibusque brevissimis erectis, foliis subulatis.  
Limb of the corolla spreading, naked; the orifice hairy. Clusters axillary and terminal, very short, erect. Leaves awl-shaped.
4. *S. scoparia*, corollæ limbo concaviusculo imberbi, racemis axillaribus brevissimis recurvis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis.  
Limb of the corolla somewhat concave, naked. Clusters axillary, very short, recurved. Leaves linear-lanceolate.
5. *S. daphnoides*, corollæ limbo patente subpubescenti, floribus axillaribus solitariis, foliis ellipticis concaviusculis.

Limb of the corolla spreading, slightly downy. Flowers axillary, solitary. Leaves elliptical, a little concave.

6. *S. lanceolata*, corollæ limbo revoluta hirsuto, racemis aggregatis terminalibus, foliis lineari-lanceolatis. Limb of the corolla revolute, hairy. Clusters aggregate, terminal. Leaves linear-lanceolate.

SYN. *Epacris juniperina*, *Linn. Suppl.* 138.

— — *fasciculata*, *Forst. Prod.* 13. *Gen.* 10.

*Ardisia acerosa*, *Gærtn. Sem. vol. 2.* 78. *t.* 94. *f.* 2?

This in good fair specimens has no resemblance to Juniper, and the term *acerosa* is applicable to almost every species, as is that of *fasciculata* likewise to the following. We have therefore been obliged to find a name which might not mislead.

7. *S. elliptica*, corollæ limbo patente imberbi, racemis aggregatis subterminalibus, foliis lanceolato-ellipticis.

Limb of the corolla spreading, naked. Clusters aggregate, mostly terminal. Leaves elliptical, somewhat lanceolate.

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All these species have the leaves tipped with a sharp point, which in *S. daphnoides* is less pungent than in the rest.